

the factors, which tend to enrage the bodily Vayu, which, in its turn, produces colicky (neuralgic pain) in the chest, sides, back, sacrum and pelvis. Eight different forms of Shula are recognised in practice according as the different morbid principles of the deranged Vayu, Pittam, etc., either severally or jointly bring on an attack, although a dominant action of the deranged Vayu should be regarded as lying at the root of each case of neuralgic (Shu^a) pain or colic.

The Vataja type of Shula is spontaneously aggravated after the completion of the process of digestion, at night-fall (evening), in cloudy days and in winter and the rainy season. The pain subsides and comes on at close intervals in this type of the disease, the emission of stool and flatus is suppressed, and the patient complains of a pricking or breaking pain in his limbs, which is relieved by fomentation, massage, oily applications, and the use of hot food.

Ingestion of excessively hot, irritating, alkaline or indigestible articles of fare (that undergo an acid reaction in the stomach after digestion), use of fermented liquors or of extremely acid food, anger, exposure to heat or to the sun, sexual excesses, and over-fatiguing physical labour are the factors, which tend to derange the Pittam, which, in its turn, brings on a peculiar kind of Shula (colic) about the umbilicus, which is usually known as Pittaja Shula. Thirst, delusion (feeling of intoxication) with a burning sensation in the body, perspiration, epilepsy, vertigo, and a

scorching
heat in the body are the further
characteristics of this
type of Shula, which is spontaneously
aggravated at noon,
at mid-night, during the process of digestion
and in autumn,
and is ameliorated in winter and by cold
measures and
applications.

Use of the cooked flesh of aquatic animals,
or of those
that frequent swamps or live in marshy
places, drinking
of milk, milk-curd or the expressed juice of
sugarcane in
inordinate quantities", and factors that tend
to aggravate